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WE do not think it would be advisa-

ble for Mr. Crawford Fairbanks, of Terre

Haute, to offer hush money to Civilservice Commissioner Roosevelt. BANKER DWIGGINS need not be discouraged, when he remembers that fullblown embezzlers become Democrats

and get into the United States Senate. AND now it appears that Drewry, of Norfolk, whose pension frauds the Democrats have made such a noise over, and who has been in prison months for his

frauds, is a Democrat. As Governor Pennoyer, of Oregon, has positive notions of etiquette, Secretary Gresham might telegraph him for suggestions regarding the proper reception

of the Spanish princess. It is admitted by competent judges even Americans, that in every department of the world's fair Germany excels all other nations. The Germans are sometimes a little slow, but they have a way of getting there.

It is said that the writ granted against Mr. Risley preventing him from leaving the country is the first of the kind ever served upon a United States minister, and for that reason lawyers are unable to say whether it will hold or not. But the President might request Mr. Risley's

THE New York Times, the Cleveland regular Democratic organ, urges the President to adopt the plan which the New York Sun has attributed to him of putting the offices, except the highest connected with the policy of the administration, beyond partisan influence and upon the plane of the highest business efficiency. Senator Voorhees has not yet indorsed the plan.

THERE is worse money than the 75 or 35-cent dollar which the free coinage silver States would give us. The periodically valueless shinplaster which the Dwiggins State banks would give us if the Southern Democratic demand for the repeal of the tax on State bank notes is granted, would flood the country, and would be as much worse as nothing is of less value than 75 cents.

THE semi-official announcement from Washington that Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, an ultra freetrader, is preparing a tariff bill to present to the House which will hew nearer the line of the Chicago platform than any which has yet been outlined, will not enthuse manufacturers. It is said that Wilson will succeed Springer as chairman of the ways and means com-

LATE advices from Honolulu state that the provisional government is disgusted with the dilly-dallying policy of the United States and has extended an offer to Great Britain to convert the Hawaijan Islands into a British colony. If this is true there will be a speedy solution of the Hawaiian question. Great Britain will consider the offer about as long as a cat would hesitate to jump at a young robin.

SINCE the first of January the value of nine leading trust stocks known in the market as "industrials" has declined \$105,830,000. That is, the people who purchased these stocks about the first of the year have contributed to the wealth of a comparatively few manipulators enough money to make a score of goodsized millionaires. Moreover, when the industrials collapsed, they forced the sale of other stocks, causing a shrinkage of value, or, more strictly, of selling prices, of \$287,100,000 in thirty leading stocks. Much of this money is abso-Intely lost, but a large part of it has been transferred from the "squetzed" owners to the wealthy speculators and manipulators. It is by such processes that most of the millionaires are made and thousands are made poorer.

An accidental discovery and seizure of counterfeit money, recently made at Bridgeport, Conn., furnishes some startling information in regard to the extent of the "green goods" business. The seizure embraced the complete outfit, books, accounts and memoranda of a firm which has been carrying on its business in New York for several years. Among other things there were 240,000 circulars, three in each envelope, addressed to eighty thousand persons, all | son Davis, Howell Cobb, John B. Floyd over the country. The circulars were | and other civilians who conspired to ready to be mailed, and gave fictitious addresses in New York for replies. Among the papers seized was a list containing the names of 110 "customers" since April 1, 1893, with the amounts | brought on a bloody and costly war to obtained from them. The sums vary | destroy the Union and preserve slavery. from \$200 to \$600, the total amount obtained from 110 victims being \$40,185. The list as published contains names | it." So are we, so let us all say "shake" from nearly every Western and South- on that. But what we cannot under-

ern State, including five from this State, viz.: S. R. Chaney, Bryant, Ind., \$290; F. A. Smith, Garrett, Ind., \$385; Moses Zodes, Goshen, Ind., \$380; Andy W. Martin, Muncie, Ind., \$400; J. Mendenhall, West Indianapolis, \$350. The extensive business done by this swindling firm shows there are a great many people in this country who are both fools and knaves, dishonest enough to grasp at any means of making money and credulous enough to be easily taken in.

VOORHEESISM IN POLITICS.

The purpose of the recent attempt of Senator Voorhees's men to capture the Terre Hante postoffice, without regard to the proper transfer of its affairs, was to get control of the appointment of carriers before a meeting of the civilservice board could be held to examine applicants for these positions. They proposed to steal a march on the law and the rules based upon it simply to get control of a score of places which could be filled by Democratic henchmen or the favorites of such men. To make sure of these places for their men they practically violated the laws and the customs of the department. They desired to favor twenty men with appointments who would take the places of men who could, from their experience, serve the people of Terre Haute a great deal better than the new men. Weeks would be required for the new men to become familiar with their duties, during which the people of the city would be subjected to an inferior mail delivery, Thus the giving of twenty places to political favorites was of greater importance to the Voorhees managers than the convenience and interests of the people of the city. It is equivalent to a declaration that government is not primarily for the people, but for the few

In view of the Terre Haute postoffice affair, it is very natural that the attempt to overthrow the fee and salary law, demanded by the people, should be started in the name of an official in Vigo county, schooled in the Voorhees theory that the end and aim of politics is to secure office and to use office to extort the last dollar which it is possible to obtain from taxpayers by ingenious construing of the law. The outrageous gerrymanders of the Indiana Democratic legislatures have been inspired by the same idea of politics-to make the vocation of the tax-eater and the spoilsman safe. When the first Democratic gerrymander was adopted Mr. Voorhees is reported as boasting that "the Republicans cannot get the Legislature if they carry the State by fifty thousand." When fifty thousand voters are disfranchised in order to control the State patronage, one need not be surprised to know that Democratic county officials conspire to overthrow a law which interferes with county treasury plundering, and that Voorhees's spoilsmen engage in a plot which will demoralize the postal service in a city to insure places for twenty Democrats as letter carriers.

There are indications that just nov many Democrats as well as Republicans are suspecting that Voorheesism in polities begins and ends with spoils and offices for Voorhees's friends.

THE INCONSISTENCY OF OUR SOUTHERN BRETHREN.

The Atlanta Constitution quotes the

figures of the New York Sun showing

the enormous money cost of suppressing the rebellion and keeping the Southern States in the Union, and adds: "We come high, but we are here to stay, and we are all glad of it." One hears this sentiment quite often from Southerners, and no doubt it is the prevailing sentiment among intelligent people of that section-an expression of thankfulness that the rebellion failed and that they are still in the Union and under the old flag to stay. Yet, notwithstanding this feeling, and seemingly in direct conflict with it, is a disposition to worship the memories of the leaders of the rebellion, as witness the preparations now on foot to hold a popular wake over the decaying remains of Jefferson Davis. Perhaps there is a logical and reasonable explanation of this seeming inconsistency, but we confess our inability to discover it. Admitting that the Southern people believed they were right during the war, and that they were terribly in earnest in their desire and determination to get out of the Union, yet, if they admit now that it is a good thing the rebellion did not succeed and that they are much better off in the Union than they would have been had they succeeded in getting out of it, it seems to us they ought to admit that their leaders in the rebellion were false leaders and their memories unworthy of perpetuation. Especially, it seems to us, should they admit this in regard to the political leaders who deliberately planned and brought about the robellion. It is natural and right that the South should honor the memories of its military heroes. Men who bravely fight and nobly die for a cause which they think just and right are worthy of

have been in regard to the justice of their cause. But the military leaders of the South, most of whom only accepted war when it became inevitable, and regarded it then as war of self-defense, stood and must stand in history on a very different footing from the political leaders who deliberately conspired to bring about a dissolution of the Union, and who committed the South to a policy the failure ot which all intelligent Southerners now agree was the best thing that could have happened. Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson and other great soldiers and military heroes of the South stand on a very different footing from Jefferbring on the war. If it is a good thing that the Union was preserved and slavery was abolished, those were not wise leaders or true patriots who "We are here to stay," says the Atlanta Constitution, "and we are all glad of

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T

honor, no matter how mistaken they

stand is, if the Southern people are glad the war ended as it did, why they continue to honor the memory and weep over the remains of the man who was chiefly instrumental in bringing it on. If the outcome is the best thing that could have happened, then the lost cause was neither a good, a wise nor a righteous one, and the men who planned and formulated it were neither wise men nor safe leaders, and the Southern people ought to quit raising monuments to them and holding wakes over their remains. If this is not a logical conclusion we should like to have some Southern brother explain why it is not.

A DISPATCH from Melbourne, Australia, says that special services of humiliation and prayer for relief from further financial disaster were held on Thursday throughout the Melbourne diocese. No doubt the church authorities mean well in ordering these services, but we incline to the opinion that they have not diagnosed the case correctly. No doubt Australia, like many other countries, needs more piety and more prayer, but these will not avert financial disaster while the laws of trade and business continue to be violated. What Australia needs is a sound banking system and the substitution by the people of conservative and economical methods for wild extravagance and reckless speculation. Out of fifteen Australian banks, eight have suspended payment, with deposits amounting in the aggregate to about \$250,000,000. The victimized depositors must feel very much like observing a day of humiliation and prayer, but it will do no good unless there is a reform in business methods.

THE St. Louis Republic says the Spanish Club of that city has received information to the effect that some ten thousand Mexicans will take advantage of the world's fair excursion rates to visit the United States this summer, The first excursion party, which is to arrive next week, will be composed mainly of merchants from Irapuato, a commercial city of considerable importance, and will be accompanied by the Governor of the State of Queretaro, in which Irapuato is situated. They will be entertained in St. Louis, as well as other parties arriving later. No doubt some of the best practical results of the great fair will come about through such excursions as this, and the people composing them should be cordially welcomed and well treated wherever they go. There is no better way of promoting trade between the two countries than by cultivating friendly relations with the representative people and business men of Mexico.

To the Editor of the Indianapons Journal: Please state what party Sim Coy affiliates with, and if the Domocratic, please state how long he voted with the Republican party after his release

Coy has never been anything but a Democrat, and so far as known has never voted a Republican ticket. He has within a few days declared in favor of the re-election of Mayor Sullivan, and has announced himself as a Democratic candidate for the

City Conneil. A VERY bold banker named Dwiggins Invaded a great many diggin's; He established his plants and exploited

This wild financier yeleped Dwiggins.

BRITAIN MAY GET HAWAIL

Annexationists Tired of Cleveland's Policy. Which Is Feing Sharply Criticised.

Sr. Louis, May 19 .- The Globe-Democrat's San Francisco correspondent says: "We are tired of standing with hats in hand as supplicants to Uncle Sam," was the introductory sentence of an address delivered before the Honolulu Annexation Club, by Commissioner W. R. Castle, of the provisional government of the Hawaiian Islands. From a letter by the last steamer it is learned that all the Caucasians in the Sandwich Islands, who had favored annexation to the United States, were now as earnestly making overtures to the British government, with a view of becoming a crown colony. Prominent in the new movement are J. B. Castle, Collector-generai; W. R. Castle, commissioner; Edward McLack, a government official; B. F. Dillingbam and others, all of whom were most active in forming and organizing the annexation clubs for the purpose of becoming subject to the government of the United States. The policy pursued by the American government has so changed the sentiment of the people that they will not now accept a protectorate. The attitude of Mr. Blount, while yet commissioner, as special envoy of President Cleveland, who made his headquarters with Queen Liliuokalani and held communication only with her followers, in connection with the apathy of the American government, has disgusted the whites, who own or control 95 per cent, of the wealth of the islands. The people, through and with the full sympathy of the provisional government, have fully determined to give the islands a stable government, even if they become a British dependency. A committee of three men, who were specially prominent in the annexation movement, has been appointed to open negotiations with the British authorities in London, and one of them departed for England on the 6th, empowered to submit a proposition having for its ultimate aim the making of these islands a crown colony. The whites do not want an independent government, which, with such a mixed population, native and foreign, means practically a state of anarchy.

Under no circumstances will the Kanaka government be reinstated. which is understood to be the desire of Minister Blount, who would have royalty re-established. The executive committee of the Annexation Club have decided, which decision has been indorsed by all the clubs, to play a loose hand in governmental attairs rather than accept a protectorate in any form if the British government does not meet the advances made. In case this should be the result, the Kanaka Queen will be banished without annuity in addition to being deposed. The British subjects now here declare that the proposition to make the islands a British dependency will meet with prompt and favorable response. There is a strong feeling that President Cleveland is more than willing to have this country become subject to Great Gritain.

Justice Jones Thinks He Has Been Wronged

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: I feel that it is due to myself and friends that amends should be made by your paper in reference to an article that appeared in the Journal a few days ago in reference to the murder of Lou F. Price by John Turley. The case came before me. There was no bond accepted by me; neither was there \$2,500 tendered as bail, but the defendant was sent to jail at Bedford. A. W. JONES, J. P. MITCHELL, Ind., May 19.

Civil-Service Reform in Indiana.

If the Indiana civil-service reform idea continues to grow, it will soon be necessary to order out the troops every time a change is made in a fourth-class postoffice.

ROYAL WELCOME TO EULALIA

Uncle Sam's Guest Accorded All the Honors Due a Queen's Representative.

Salutes Fired, Flags Flung to the Breeze, and the Infanta's War Ship Escorted to the Landing Place by the Disjatch Boat Dolphin.

Cheered When She Left Jersey City and Given an Ovation at Washington.

Escorted to Her Apartments at the Arlington by Troops of Cavalry-The President Represented by Secretary Gresham.

RECEPTION AT NEW YORK.

Every Possible Courtesy Shown the Infant Eulalia and Her Party. NEW YORK, May 19.-The Infanta Eulalia, the official and personal representative of Queen Regent Christine, of Spain, arrived at the port of New York to-day and for the first time in many years the United States entertains officially a member of one of the royal reigning families of Europe. Everything that careful forethought could suggest to insure a comfortable reception to the royal party had been provided under the direction of Commander Charles Davis, U. S. N., who by special direction of President Cleveland acted as his representative near the person of her Royal Highness. The pretty white dispatch boat Dolphin was put in thorough order and made clean to the degree known only to the navy, and a florist spent a good part of last night in beautifying the saloon and

Soon after dawn this morning, the Dolphin, with the Spanish minister aboard, horsted her anchor and proceeded to make her way down the river and bay to Sandy Hook. She was preceded about two miles by the Spanish war ship Infanta Isabel. The weather was clear and cloudless. Inside the hook the Dolphin dropped anchor and the Infanta Isabel proceeded around the hook and later found the Spanish transatlantic steamer Reina Maria Christina bearing the distinguished guests, lying quietly at anchor just off the bar, where she had been all night. The booming of the infanta Isabel's guns gave notice of her discovery, and in a short time the Dolphin's anchor was again hoisted and the vessel was made ready to escort the Spanish

It was after 9 o'clock when the tug Lach man came dashing up to the Dolphin. The Spanish consulat New York was aboard the tag, together with some of the officers of the caravels. With some difficulty the consul managed to communicate to the Spanish minister the fact that the Christina had already been boarded and inspected by the health officers, and that the nfanta Eulalia desired to depart from the prearranged order of proceeding. Instead of being transferred at quarantine from the Christina to the Dolphin, she wished first to go aboard the man-of-war infanta Isabel, so that the ceremonies attending the introduction of the President's envoy might take place on a government vessel When this change of programme had been made clear to all the consular party started post haste for the narrows. Meanwhile the Christina and Infanta Isabel, which had been handsome ly dressed with flags, hoisted their anchors and steamed towards port. The Delphin swung around in the lead. Two large American flags and the Spanish national colors were broken to the breeze at the mastheads, and a national salute of twenty-one guns began to boom out as the start was made.

TRANSFERRED TO THE ISABEL, The fleet soon arrived at quarantine, and at 10:20 o'clock, after a little maneuvering for position, the vessels dropped anchor, the Isabel taking a place between the Dolphin and the Christina. As the Dolphin's anchor touched bottom, like magic the ship was gay with many-hued bunting from stem to stern. In a few moments a commotion was visible aboard the Christina. Her barge dropped from the davits into the water, sailors ran up the rigging and manned the yards, and to the accompaniment of a national salute from the Isabel's battery the Infanta Eulalia and her party stepped into the barge. The Princess's private standard fluttered in the bow of the boat; the cars dropped with a splash into the water, and beneath the pull of the sturdy seaman, the little craft danced and bobbed merrily and, perhaps, uncomfortably, along toward the Spanish warship. The passage was made in safety, the guests passed up the gaily draped gangway ladder and were formally received on the deck of the Infanta Isabel. There were hearty cheers and much waving of handkerchiefs as the transfer was made, and the steamer Emmons, loaded with Spanish societies of New York, sailed gaily around the fleet, playing the national Spanish air. The men-ofwar's men on the Isabel manned the yards of their yessel and the Infanta's standard was thrown to the breeze.

Meantime the beautiful mahogany barge of the Dolphin had been put affoat, and Commander Davis, in special full dress uniform, took his seat in the steering sheets and was rowed over to the Isabel. He was immediately escorted to the captain's oabin, where the Infanta was installed, and presented to the Princess by the Spanish minister. Commander Davis, in a few well-chosen words, welcomed the Infanta to the United States in the name of the President, and expressed hope that she would have an agreeable visit. The Infanta responded in simple and unaffected language, expressing her great gratification at the opportunity which had been offered to her. Then the conversation turned on the order of ceremonies, and the Infanta announced with regret that she felt obliged to decline the offer to board the Dolphin at the entrance of the harbor, in view of the instructions of her government to enter New York harbor on a Spanish man-of-war. However, when Commander Davis invited her to luncheon aboard the Dolphin, at the end of the voyage, the Princess accepted the invitation cordially. Then the Isabel turned her prow up stream, and never stopped till her anchor dropped off the Pennsylvania railroad dock in the North

THE INFANTA ON THE DOLPHIN. By a quarter to 1 o'clock the Dolphin was at anchor alongside the Isabel, about thirty yards distant, and preparations were making for the formal visit. Once more the yards of the Isabel were manned, again the Dolphin's barge slipped through the water and this time it returned freighted with royalty. A choras of whistles went up from the near-by steam craft. The Dolphin's guns boomed, and from her mainmasthead broke out a magnificent silk royal purple standard. bearing in gold the crest of the lufanta's family. This was evidently a surprise to the visitors, for the Dolphin's officers had shown much enterprise in preparing the standard from designs procured from one of the station men-of-war. The barge drew up alongside and the Infanta was helped out by Lieutenant Badger. At the port gangway the marines and sailors of the Dolphin were drawn up in nautical array. In the starboard gangway stood the officers of the Dolphin, brilliant in their full dress uniforms. The Infanta, on reaching the top of the gangway, stopped and stood silent for a minute, and then a smile of approbation and pleasure lighted up her face. She extended her hand to the nearest officer, and for a few moments engaged in animated conversation with the naval con-

The Infanta is rather petite, with fair hair and blue eyes, and with a nobility of feature and pretty vivacity of manner that assure her a warm place in the American heart. Sailors are certainly impressionable, but it was singular how unautmous were the Dolphin's officers and the men, down to the youngest apprentice, in praise

of the fair visitor. Commander Davis soon led the way to the saloon, where the remainder of the royal party were made known to the Dolphin's officers, and then the visitors sat down to an elaborate luncheon. The personnel of the royal party is as follows: The Infanta Eulalia: Dake Antaino de Montpensier, her husband; Dake of Tamames, her grand chamberlain; Marquisa de Arco Hermoso and Marquisa de Commillas, ladies in waiting, and Senor

More than an hour was occupied in the

consumption of the repast, and it was not

Toner, private secretary.

until 2:45 o'clock that the royal visitors embarked again, this time in a tug, and steamed for the Adams express pier, adjoining the Pennsylvania railroad dock. For the third time the Dolphin's guns belched forth twenty-one times, and the royal standard was dropped. The party landed, and was taken directly to the train. Before the train started for Washington, a crowd of several hundred people had gathered about the private car Wildwood, which was set apart for the exclusive use of the young Princess and her immediate suite. As she alighted from her carringe and faced the crowd that gazed in respectful silence on the party, she betrayed the first sign of timidity and for a second clung to the arm of her escort, Commander Davis. So far as her habit was concerned she might have passed for a typical young American matron robed in a pretty light gray silk, with puffed sleeves, and made in a degree of fullness in the skirt just the least bit suggestive of a substitute for crinoline. But there was a hint of the Spanish leaning toward rich color effects in the small turban-shaped gray cap, neatly trimmed with black lace and pronounce red and green feathers. Just a murmur of approbation by the crowd swelled into a genuine American cheer as the Infanta stepped lightly upon the rear platform of the Wildwood and gave a bright smile and bow of acknowledgment. The train started at 3:03 P. M.

AT WASHINGTON.

The Princess Escorted to the Arlington by Four Troops of Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, May 19.-The royal train arrived in Washington at 8:40 o'clock tonight. An immense crowd of people gathered in the vicinity of the Pennsylvania station more than an hour before the train arrived. The attaches of the Spanish legation were there as early as 7 o'clock. Five minutes later there was a stir along the rapidly gathering throng and a faint cheer as four troops of United States cavalry, under Col. Henry, from Fort Myer, across the Potomac, in Virginia, rode up and formed in a long ine on the Sixth-street side of the station. They were fatigue uniforms. Secretary Gresham and Assistant Secretary Quincy came shortly after the arrival of the cavalry in Mr. Gresham's carriage, followed almost instantly by a handsome barouche drawn by four magnificent bay horses. It was President Cleveland's carriage, sent for the use of the Princess, and the President's coachman and a footman were on the box. Many other officials were soon at the station. A number of railroad porters caused a flutter in the crowd by laying a double

width of carpet along the east side of the platform. This was for the passage of the royal party from the train to the carriage. Then a detachment of policemen under a heutenant marched into the station and drove back all outsiders who had secured entrance. After two or three false alarms, the special train steamed into the station at 8:40 o'clock, exactly time. Secretary Gresham, the State Department officials, and the party from the Spanish legation walked nearer to the tracks as the train came to a stand still. The Princess was the first to alight. She was assisted from the train by Commander Davis. The Spanish minister, Senor Murnaga, was just behind the Princess, but before he could alight Secretary Gresham stepped forward and Commander Davis presented him to the Infanta as the representative of the President. The Princess and Secretary Gresham greeted each other pleasantly, and then the other members of the receiving party gathered about them. When the Infanta met Mrs. Curry, there was a pretty scene. The two had known each other intimately in Madrid and the recognition was followed by a warm hand clasp, while Mrs. Curry imprinted a kiss on each cheek of the Princess. The greetings over Secretary Gresham offered his arm to the Princess and the party walked down the carpeted platform to the carriage entrance of the

Outside the crowd was something enormous, and the Princess looked pleased as she saw the throng that had gathered to receive her. She chatted gaily in English with Mr. Gresham all the while. The Infanta, Secretary Gresham, Minister Murugua and Prince Antoine entered the President's carriage, the cavairymen saluted and the procession began to move up l'ennsyl vanua avenue towards the Arling-Four buglers on horseback four troops and with cavalry, one of which was composed of colored soldiers from the fighting Ninth. formed the escort for the royal party. Six sergeants of cavalry acted as body guard to the l'rincess, and following her carriage came carriages containing her suite and the members of the receiving party. The ride up Pennsylvania avenue was devoid of any special incident, except on one or two occasions, when the horses became slightly unmanageable, but they were soon brought under control. Occasionally, in response to salutations from the crowd, Secretary Gresham lifted his hat and the Princess graciously bowed. She was seated to the right of the Secretary, facing Prince Antoine and the

Spanish minister, and seemed particularly

pleased at the demonstration of cordiality manifested, but kept up a continual conversation with the Premier of the administration. When the Arlington Hotel was reached the Princess alighted, and taking the arm of Secretary Gresham, and followed by her husband, the Prince, and the Spanish minister, entered the annex. The streets were thronged with people and a loud cheer went up as the Princess stepped to the pavement. "Hats off," shouted some one in the crowd, and instantly every head was uncovered. It was with great difficulty that the police kept people from surging forward. Col. John M. Wilson received the party at the door. Immediately upon entering the house, the Princess passed into the reception room, accompanied by Secretary Gresham and Assistant Secretaries Adee and Quincy and her suite. A moment later and the representatives of the government resired, and Commander Davis bade the party good night. To-morrow morning the Princess will pay her respects to the President and Mrs. Cleveland. The programme for the day beyond that has not been agreed upon.

The apartments occupied by the Princess and her suite at the Arlington are historic. Though annexed to the hotel they form a separate house. It was the old residence of Charles Sumper, and is but a stone's throw from the White House. On all sides of the square bounding the park are innumerable houses, few less historic than that in which the Infants now rests. The royal apartments contain seven sleeping rooms, three parlors and a private dining room, with four bedrooms on an upper floor for the use of servants. A large bunch of sweet peas stood on a table in the parlor from Mrs. Curry. Other floral gifts were around, but the chief among them rested upon the table in the Princess's private drawing room on the second floor. It was a tribute from Mrs. Cleveland, and consisted of a huge basket and lilies of the valley.

of magnificent American Beauties, orchids The government will pay all bills presented for the entertainment of the Duke of Veragua. This statement was made by Secretary Gresbam this afternoon answer to inquiries whether bills sent to the State Department for money expended in entertaining the Duke in Chicago would be allowed. Congress authorized the Secretary of State to provide for the entertainment of the Duke of Veragua and his suite while in the United States, and while no appropriation was made for that purpose, Secretary Gresham cannot overlook pressed instructions of Congress matter. The Duke is guest of the Nation, and as such all his needs and desires will be complied with at the expense of the general government. As the Infanta Eulalia comes also in the capacity of the Nation's guest, her entertainment will be provided by the government in all matters except where cities or States voluntarily defray the expenses within their borders.

To Flee from the Pie Hunters Memthis Appeal-Avalanche. It is said on pretty fine authority that President Cleveland is preparing to take a trip around the world. It's a pity the pic

hunters have driven bim so far.

DUNKARDS' ANNUAL MEETING

Twenty Thousand of This Peculiar Sect at the Muncie Fair Grounds.

Every State in the Union Represented, and Delegates from the Churches in Denmark and Sweden in Attendance Now.

Another Branch of the Church Holding a Big Convention at Camden.

That Section Known as "Old Order" of Dunkards Gathering from All Points for Its Annual Four Days' Conference.

HOW THEY WILL LIVE.

Thirty-Ope Head of Cattle and 5,000 Loaves Necessary to Feed Them.

Special to the Indiauspolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., May 19.-Prosperous Muncie has for her guests, this week and next, a great gathering of members of the German Baptist or Dunkard Church, who are holding their annual national meeting. There are already several thousand of these peculiar people in the city, and it is estimated that there will be about twenty thousand Dunkards here by Sunday. The meeting proper was to commence its sevenday session to-night, but the unexpected crowd here yesterday caused the initial meeting to be held to-day.

The address was made by Rev. J. S. Florey, of California. Regular services will now be conducted each merning, afternoon and night. The meetings are being held at the Muncie fair grounds. where a large tabernacle with a seating capacity for 5,000 has been constructed, together with a dining hall that will seat over 1,000. Besides these a large lunch stand and other public comfort buildings

wants of the brethren. While Punkards are peculiar enough in their religious manners and habits, judgfrom the bill of fare they are strong admirers of the inner man Thirty-one head of fine cattle, which were carefully fattened on corn, will be slaughtered during the meeting. Over twelve hundred pounds of ham and five bundred pounds of bologua will be eaten. The breadstuff consists of five thousand loaves. fifteen thousand buns, one thousand pounds of cakes and two hundred pounds of crackers; also, three thousand pies, four hundred pounds of coffee, 141 bushels of potatoes thirty-seven pounds of tea, one thousand pounds of butter, 750 dozen of eggs, thirteen hundred pounds of prunes, 375 pounds of cheese, seventy-five boxes of oranges and lemons, three hundred pounds of peanuts, two hundred pounds of stick candy sixteen barrels of pretzels, 125 gallons of applebutter and five hundred gallons of milk. There are a number of incidentals purchased not named in the above. The cook handles his meat with a pitchfork and potates with a scoop shovel.

THE SEXES DO NOT MIX. . The "Brethren," as they see fit to be called, all wear the regulation broadbrimmed bat. The women's headgear is also a hat. The men greet each other with a kiss and caress, but the sexes do not mix in the osculatory proceeding. On the contrary they go to the other extreme, avoiding all signs of familiarity. Every State in the Union is or will be represented at this gathering, with representatives from both Denmark and Sweden. Each church in the United States must be represented by one or more. The grounds and buildings are beautitully lighted with electricity, and electric cars pass the entrance gates every two minutes. All the visitors board at the grounds, paying 25 cents for meals. Several thousand beds were secured from private families in the city, and they pay

\$1 per day for these. The tract committee, consisting of D. L. Miller, of Illinois; Samuel Hoover, of Ohio Daniel Hayse, of West Virginia; I. D. Parker, of Ohio; Samuel Bock, of Ohio; Enoch Eby, of Kansas; L. W. Teeter, of Indiana, and Issac Frantz, of Ohio, has been in session all week. The duty of this committee is to examine all communications prepared by the brethren during the year and decide whether they shall be given space in the church paper, the Gospel Messenger, published by Mr. Miller, at Mt. Morris, Ill. This man is recognized as a bright light. He has made three trips to Palestine and other parts of the old world in the interest of the church. The brethren do not discriminate one above the other. all being on the same level in the eyes of the Lord. The brethren who arranged for the meeting and are the most important persons at this time are Lewis Hooke. D. F. Hoover, J. F. Wellington, Henry Dilling. Alexander Snyder, George Studebaker, Isaac Branson and J. W. Rarick. No manuscript of any sort is tolerated in the meeting, and no minutes of

the proceedings are kept. The faith and practice of the church are not generally known or well understood, and they claim that the errors in books which attempt to describe them are lamentdeny the statement than they are celibates, discouraging marriage, or that they do not marry outside their own fraternity; that they live in communities, and like wild assertions. Their organization grew out of the great religious awakening which occurred in Germany during the closing years of the seventeenth century, when large numbers, becoming dissatisfied with the lack of spirituality in the state church. withdrew from its communion, and met together for the worship of God. They were called Separatists, or Pietists, and among them were to be found such men as Jacob Philip Spener, Herman Francke (the founder of the Orphans' Home and School at Halle). Earnst Christian Hockman, Alexander Mack, and many other pious men, whose names have become historical. The Pletists were bitterly persecuted by the Reformed and Catholic churches, and were driven from place to Diace finally Count Cassimir, Witgenstein opened a place of retuge for the persecuted brethern in his province. Here, in the village of Schwartzenau, Alexander Mack, and others similarly minded, met together to read and study God's word. They mutually agreed to lay aside all existing creeds, confessions of faith, and catechisms and search for the truth in God's book alone, and, having found it, to follow it wherever it might ead. They were led to adopt the New Testament as their creed and to declare in favor of a literal observance of all the commandments.

ORGANIZING THE CHURCH. In 1708 a small company of only eight souls repaired to the river Elder and were "buried with Christ" in baptism, three immersions being the mode used. The church was then organized and Alexander Mack was chosen as its first minister. However, he has never been garded as the founder of the church n 1719 they commenced emigrating to America, and in less than ten years the entire church found itself quietly settled down in the vincinity of Germantown and Philadelphia. From this on the church grew and spread out, becoming very numerous in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebrasks and Kansas. They believe in future rewards and punishments, but in the subtleties of speculative theology the church takes little interest. They are in every respect evangelical in their faith, and baptism is administered by trine immersion. Before partaking of the sacred Lord's supper the religious rite of washing feet is observed. In this the sexes do not mix. As hey are seated around the table the right hand of fellowship and the kiss of charity are given. Love-feasts are held once or twice a year.

The church has a republican form of government, and each organization looks ter its own affairs. The tendency of the conference and the annual rennions is to unify the "bretbren" in all their church work, and it is a fact that there is rarely found so large a body of religious people so closely united on its doctrines and princi-

Eiders, ministers and deacons are elected by the church from among the members.

per, without reference to sex, has a right to cast a vote. Ministers after giving full proof of their faithfulness and ability are advanced to the "second degree" of the ministry. They are then anthorized to solemnize marriage and baptize and make and fill appointments for preaching the word. Elders bishops who preside over the congregations are chosen from the ministers in the second degree. No salaries are paid. but poor ministers and those who are sent out as missionaries are properly supported. Plain dressing is taught and required and general uniformity is observed. The brethren are not allowed to go to law with one of their namber, nor with others without first asking the counsel of the church Among themselves differences are adjusted personally, or by the church. They take no active part in politics and "swear not at all." If called on to testify in the courts they simply affirm, without raising the hand or kissing the Bible. brother may become a member any secret or oathbound society. They also hold that the marriage vow can only be severed by death. They anoint the sick with oil and provide for their own poor. They use neither intoxicants nor tobacco in any form. Four schools are in

such as may be qualified for the important

work to which they are called. Each mem-

first regular session of the convention to-The legislative department of the brethren's organization is in the hands of the ordained elders of the church, a number of whom are elected annually to serve on what is known as standing committee. This committee held a session to-day and elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: David E. Price, moderator; J. G. Royer, writing clerk; John Wise, reading clerk; H. E. Light, doorkeeper. Following is the

successful operation, located at Hunting-

don, Pa.; Mount Morris, Ill.; Bridgewater,

Elder Daniel Vaniman, of McPherson,

kan., moderator of the last appual meet-

ing, called the brethren to order in the

Va., and McPherson, Kan.

roster of the standing committee: For Ohio, Henry Frants, S. A. Walker and Noah Longenecker, Indiana, L. W. Teeter, D. P. Shively and W. R. Deeter, Illinois, D. E. Price, George D. Zollers and John Harshbarger; Iowa, John Gable and Frank McCune; Missouri, S. B. Shirky, M. T. Baer and William Harvey; Texas, Jacob Appleman; Nebraska, Uriah Shick: California, J. S. Flory; Michigan, Isaiah Rairigh; Pennsylvania, Jacob Hollinger, John S. Holsinger, Caristian Bucher and H. B. Brumbaugh; Maryland, S. H. Utz and David Long; Virginia, P. S. Miller, S. F. Sanger and John P. Zigier, West Virginia, Jeremiah Thomas; Sweden and Denmark, J. G. Reyer, of Mount Morris III

Other State representatives will be se-

BEADQUARTERS OF THE "OLD ORDER." Tabernacle That Will Seat 5,000 and Grounds Spreading Over Ten Acres.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DELPHI, Ind., May 19 .- The old order of German Baptists, commonly called Dunk ards, will hold its yearly meeting at the Trise Church in this county, commencing to-morrow and continuing four days. The Trise Church is located close to the Vandalla railroad between Camden and Flora, and the railroad company has made arrangements to handle a large crowd. A switch has been put in, a platform constructed and special trains will be ran daily. Sunday will be the big day, when from six to eight thousand people are expected to be present. A tabernacle that will accommodate two thousand has been constructed, while a dining room that will seat six hundred is ready for the hungry. Ten acres has been planted in hitching posts and all available buildings in the neighborhood have been arranged for those who desire eleeping accommodations, Delegates from different parts of the Inion commenced arriving to-day, and are being taken care of as rapidly as they put

in an appearance. The original Dunkard Church is now divided into three separate branches, "Progressives," "Conservatives" and the "Old Order." The conservatives will hold their yearly meeting at Muncie at the same time their more radical brethren are in session here. These yearly meetings are held on "Whitenstein," or Whit Sunday, which is the seventh Sunday after Easter. This is the third annual meeting that has been held in this county, the first being held at Flora, in 1858, and the next at the same place in county has one of the settlements in the United States, as the holding of their national meetings bere three different years indicate. They are among the wealthiest people here. Their farms are well improved and they are very exclusive. The members of the old order seldom vote, are opposed to Sabbath schools and educated ministers. They are exceedingly plain in their dress; never go to law. and it is a rare thing indeed to hear of a member of the order being arrested for vio-

lating the law. ings centers around their communion service, which is held at midnight Sunday night, at which time the feet washing occars. The meetings are all public, but strict order and due reverence are insisted on. The strength of the order is in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, lows and Kansas, and large delegations will be present from all these

"OLD HUTCH" BACK TO CHICAGO.

Says He Doein't Owe a Cent, and Has Got Money to Buy a Glass of Whisky.

CHICAGO, May 19 .- After an absence of nearly two years "Old Hutch" walked into the Grand Pacific this morning as unconcernedly as if he had just crossed over from the Board of Trade Building. The famous ex-Board of Trade speculator looked vounger and stronger than he did when be stepped on the cars for New York two years ago. He was in high spirits, and wher sked if he intended going into the wheat pit again, he replied, in a humorous way: "I don't owe anybody a cent, and I've got 15 cents left to get a glass of whisky, so what's the use of bothering, and then, as he settled down in a hote chair, be remarked: "I'm glad to be back in Chicago again, for it's the city of my adoption. New York is a pretty good sor of a place in a metropolitan way, but don't like it. Down therethey want to find out if you have a dollar, and then to try and get it away from you."

Rumors About the Whisky Trust. CHICAGO, May 19,-In whisky circles, today, the air was full of wild remore concorning the trust. One that seemed to be most prominent was that the conference at the Grand Pacific was about to throw the trust into the hands of a receiver. It Room 51 President Greenhut and local directors P. J. Hennessy and Nelson Morrie were closeted to-day. After the conference Mr. Greenbut said: "Yes, we have beard of the rumor. The receiver business probably had its origin in the fact that we were in the money market for a loan today. We did not succeed in getting it. This suit has, of course, alarmed brokers, and interfered with the achievement of our ob-

A Preacher Steals Another Man's Wife. DETROIT, May 19 .- C. A. Gordon, a farmer living two miles from Fenton, Mich., came to Detroit to-day to look for his wife, who he said, had eloped last week with Kev James Latham, a Methodist minister, of l'oledo. The couple were found in a Windsor (Ont.) boarding house, where they were passing as man and wife. They were arrested on a charge of unlawful cohabitation. Both pleaded guilty and are awaiting the action of the prosecuting attorney. It is said that Latham has a wife and four children in Toledo.

Novel Wager by Gamblers, DENVER, Col., May 19 .- Kirk Crosby and Frank Daly, two well-known gamblers at Rico, a mining camp in the southwestern part of the State, yesterday laid a wager as to who could take the most porphine. When discovered the second-named man was dead, but by hard work the life of the other one was saved. He is greatly pleased to think that he won his bet.

Indicted for Poisoning Her Son.

TRENTON, N. J., May 19 .- Mrs. Mattie Shann, of Princeton, who is suspected of having poisoned her son, John Shann, to get the insurance on his life, has been indicted by the grand jury for murder in the irst degree. Her trial will probably not take place till next term of court, in Sep-